```
=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:43:59 ON 19 NOV 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
```



```
FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Nov 2003  VOL 139 ISS 21
FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Nov 2003  (20031118/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


=>
=>

=> d stat que l4
L1          542 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PKKKRKV/SQSP
L2            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND SQL=7
L3          102 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2
L4            9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 NOT (1999 OR 2000 OR 2001
                OR 2002 OR 2003)/PY


=>
=>

=> d ibib abs hitrn l4 1-9

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 9  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1998:736984  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          130:77657
TITLE:                    All four homochiral enantiomers of a nuclear
                          localization sequence derived from c-Myc serve as
                          functional import signals
AUTHOR(S):                Saphire, Andrew C. S.; Bark, Steven J.; Gerace, Larry
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SOURCE:                   Journal of Biological Chemistry (1998), 273(45),
                          29764-29769
                          CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER:                American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular
                          Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   The information that targets a protein to the nucleus often consists of a
     short cluster of basic amino acids called a nuclear localization sequence
     (NLS).  Since a wide range of sequences rich in basic amino acid residues
     function as NLSs, we postulated that an NLS-like sequence composed
     exclusively of D-amino acids might have biol. activity.  We synthesized
     peptides corresponding to the c-Myc NLS composed of either all L or
     D-amino acids, both in the forward and reverse order.  We tested these
     peptides for nuclear import activity in a digitonin-permeabilized cell
```

assay. All four peptide-bovine serum albumin conjugates localized to the nucleus with similar efficiency, and each conjugate competed for import with an SV40 large T antigen-derived NLS conjugate. Crosslinking expts. with free NLS peptides in HeLa cytosol indicated that each peptide bound to a protein that migrated at the mol. wt. of importin .alpha.. Recombinant importin .alpha., importin .beta., Ran, and NTF2 alone were sufficient to support the import of both L-form and D-form conjugates in permeabilized cells. This indicates that both D- and L-form NLS peptides use the same import machinery. Although the free D-forms of the NLS were proteolytically resistant in cytosol, the L-forms were rapidly degraded. To our knowledge, this is the first example of an intracellular pathway in which the receptor is insensitive to the chirality of the ligand.

IT **95088-49-6D**, SV40 large T antigen conjugate
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(all four homochiral enantiomers of a nuclear localization sequence derived from c-Myc serve as functional import signals)

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:351162 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:326434
TITLE: Gene transfer systems using cell-specific targetting and nuclear localization signals to increase the efficiency of transformation
INVENTOR(S): Friedrich, Gerhard; Kuhn, Cai-Steffen; Mittenbuehler, Klaus; Appel, Kurt
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Friedrich, Gerhard, Germany; Kuhn, Cai-Steffen; Mittenbuehler, Klaus; Appel, Kurt
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19541679	A1	19970515	DE 1995-19541679	19951108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19541679 19951108

AB A gene transfer system that targets the transforming DNA to a cell type by complexing it with a cell type-specific ligand, and that increases the efficiency of transfer of the nucleic acid to the nucleus by use of a nuclear localization signal is described. The system further uses an endosomolytic agent, e.g. a peptide or a replication incompetent adenovirus, to release the transforming nucleic acid from endosomes that it is incorporated into as a result of endocytosis, and as a carrier. All of these components are covalently linked to a polycationic carrier. A method of selecting transformed cells by binding to magnetic particles is also described, esp. for use in ex vivo gene therapy.

IT **95088-49-6**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(SV40 large T antigen nuclear localization peptide; gene transfer systems using cell-specific targetting and nuclear localization signals to increase efficiency of transformation)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:247860 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:229615
TITLE: Enhanced artificial viral envelopes for cellular delivery of therapeutic substances

INVENTOR(S): Conary, Jon T.; Schreier, Hans
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Therapies, Inc., USA; Conary, Jon T.; Schreier, Hans
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9704748	A2	19970213	WO 1996-US12750	19960801
WO 9704748	A3	19970529		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG				
AU 9666914	A1	19970226	AU 1996-66914	19960801

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1995-1738P	P	19950801
US 1995-2580P	P	19950821
US 1995-690613	A2	19960731
US 1996-690613	A	19960731
WO 1996-US12750	W	19960801

AB This invention provides artificial viral envelopes and other lipid vesicles that encapsulate therapeutic substances, such as expression vectors, targeted to mammalian cells. Polynucleotides may be packed into the envelopes by compressing them beforehand with a short peptide with a predominant pos. charge. The compression step not only facilitates encapsulation, it also increases the no. of vesicles contg. nucleic acid, minimizes the amt. of free nucleic acid, and may also increase the size and complexity of plasmids that can be encapsulated. The vesicles may be provided with a tissue-targeting component that helps direct it towards certain tissue sites in an animal. The vesicles may also be provided with a fusogenic component that facilitates delivery of the therapeutic substance into the cell. The materials and reagents of this invention are effective, for example, in increasing expression of model proteins in both isolated cells and intact animals, and are expected to be useful for gene therapy.

IT **95088-49-6**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(enhanced artificial viral envelopes for cellular delivery of therapeutic substances)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:51845 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:85632
TITLE: Regulated derepression of foreign gene expression and expression systems for repressor genes using nuclear transport peptides and inducible promoters
INVENTOR(S): Short, Jay M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Stratagene, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 43 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 640,983, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5589392	A	19961231	US 1993-158718	19931129

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1991-640983 19910114

AB A system for regulating expression of eukaryotic genes in animal systems is described. The system uses an expression cassette encoding a repressor contg. a nucleus-targeting peptide under control of an inducible promoter and a second cassette for a gene of interest under control of an operator regulated by the repressor. Transgenic animals contg. the system, and methods for using the system are also described. In particular, analogs of the lacI repressor carrying a viral nuclear localization peptide are used in combination with the lacO operator. The method is demonstrated by placing a luciferase gene under control of the lacO operator in 3T3 cells. The cells are also transformed with an expression vector for the lac repressor carrying the nuclear localization signal of the SV40 large T antigen. Expression of the luciferase gene was derepressed by IPTG. Transgenic mice carrying this expression system were constructed.

IT **95088-49-6D**, lacI repressor contg.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(large T antigen nuclear localization signal; regulated derepression of foreign gene expression and expression systems for repressor genes using nuclear transport peptides and inducible promoters)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:887967 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:278075
TITLE: Retroviral vector particles for transducing non-proliferating cells with integration of the transforming nucleic acid
INVENTOR(S): Mason, James M.; Kennedy, Scott P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9519428	A1	19950720	WO 1995-US453	19950112
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5576201	A	19961119	US 1994-182612	19940114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-182612 19940114

AB Retroviral vector particles for the introduction of transforming DNA into a target cell are produced in cells carrying a packaging plasmid vector carrying the gag, pol, and env genes of an oncogenic retrovirus. The gag gene of the plasmid is modified to incorporate a nuclear localization signal and the plasmid also carries the foreign DNA for delivery. These particles can be used to transfect non-proliferating cells, including stem cells and neurons. The presence of the NLS sequence allows at least one on of these genes to enter the nucleus of a target cell, thus allowing integration of the gene into the genome of the target cell. Specifically, the gag protein of Moloney murine leukemia virus has the NLS peptide of SV40 large T antigen incorporated into it.

IT **95088-49-6D**, fusion products with gag proteins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, SV40 large T antigen nuclear location sequence;

retroviral vector particles for transducing non-proliferating cells with integration of transforming nucleic acid)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:733266 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:135081
TITLE: Modification of antisense oligonucleotide with signal peptides to improve its efficiency in intra-cellular transportation
INVENTOR(S): Iwasa, Susumu; Tada, Hiroko; Doken, Kazuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07099976	A2	19950418	JP 1993-244753	19930930

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-244753 19930930

AB Antisense oligonucleotides having targets in nuclei is optimized to improve its intra-cellular transportation by modification with a nuclei-localized signal peptide. The oligonucleotides are linked to the signal peptide via linker -OP=X(R)(OH) (X=O, S; R=OH, CH3). Modification of an antisense oligonucleotide and a reversed oligonucleotide targeting the transcription initiation region of ICAM-1 with the signal peptide of SV40 large T antigen Pro-(Lys)3-Arg-Lys-Val was shown. Efficient inhibition of the ICAM-1 expression in A549 human lung cancer cells with the signal peptide-modified antisense oligonucleotides was also demonstrated.

IT **95088-49-6**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(signal peptide of SV40 large T antigen; antisense oligonucleotide optimization with)

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:94022 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:94022
TITLE: Interaction of a nuclear location signal with isolated nuclear envelopes and identification of signal-binding proteins by photoaffinity labeling
AUTHOR(S): Benditt, Joshua O.; Meyer, Christa; Fasold, Hugo; Barnard, Faith C.; Riedel, Norbert
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Boston Univ., Boston, MA, 02118, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1989), 86(23), 9327-31
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The nuclear envelope (NE) seps. the 2 major compartments of eukaryotic cells, the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Recent studies suggest that the uptake of nuclear proteins into the nucleus is initiated by binding of nuclear location signals (NLSs) contained within these proteins to receptors in the NE, followed by translocation through the nuclear pore complex. To exam. the binding step without interference from intranuclear events, a system consisting of (1) purified rat liver NEs fixed onto glass slides and (2) the prototype simian virus 40 large T antigen (SV40 T) NLS conjugated to nonnuclear carrier proteins was used, and the receptor-ligand interaction was visualized by indirect immunofluorescence. In this system, incubation of isolated NEs with the wild-type SV40 T NLS

conjugate with carrier proteins resulted in binding that was signal sequence-dependent, could be competitively blocked with excess conjugated and unconjugated wild-type peptide, did not require ATP, and was not affected by the transport-inhibiting lectin wheat germ agglutinin. In contrast, only minimal binding was obsd. with a mutant SV40 T NLS conjugate. These results are consistent with those obtained in other, more complex in vitro systems and suggest that binding of the SV40 T NLS is receptor-mediated. Binding is largely abolished by extn. of the NE with the nonionic detergent Triton X 100, suggesting that the receptor is sol. in detergent. In the Triton X 100 supernatant 4 major NLS-binding proteins with apparent mol. masses of 76, 67, 59, and 58 kDa were found by photoaffinity labeling with a highly specific crosslinker, azido-NLS. The reduced complexity of the system described here should be useful for the functional study of other potential NLSs for the identification and isolation of their binding sites and for the screening of antibodies raised against these binding sites.

IT **95088-49-6**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as nuclear location signal, of large T antigen, nuclear envelope signal-binding proteins for)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:53323 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:53323
TITLE: Reversible inhibition of protein import into the nucleus by wheat germ agglutinin injected into cultured cells
AUTHOR(S): Yoneda, Yoshihiro; Imamoto-Sonobe, Naoko; Yamaizumi, Masaru; Uchida, Tsuyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Cell. Biol., Osaka Univ., Suita, Japan
SOURCE: Experimental Cell Research (1987), 173(2), 586-95
CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The importance of glycoproteins located in the nuclear envelope in nuclear transport was tested by microinjection of karyophilic proteins into the cytoplasm of cultured human cells together with various lectins. Wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) blocked the nuclear transport of nucleoplasmin, a nuclear protein of Xenopus laevis oocytes, and of nonnuclear proteins conjugated with a synthetic peptide contg. the nuclear localization signal sequence for simian virus 40 (SV40) large T antigen. Its inhibitory activity persisted for .apprx.1 h after its injection into the cells and then gradually decreased. Export of at least some kinds of RNA from the nucleus seemed not to be affected by WGA even when import of the proteins into the nucleus was completely blocked (within 1 h after WGA injection). Moreover, WGA did not inhibit the passive diffusion of FITC-dextran (av. mol. wt. 17,900) into the nucleus. Wistaria floribunda Agglutinin (WFA), Con A, and lentil lectin did not block nuclear transport. Thus, WGA specifically blocks active protein import, but not passive diffusion of materials into the nucleus.

IT **95088-49-6**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as cell nucleus location signal sequence, nuclear envelope glycoproteins in relation to)

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:107223 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:107223
TITLE: A short amino acid sequence able to specify nuclear location
AUTHOR(S): Kalderon, Daniel; Roberts, Bruce L.; Richardson, William D.; Smith, Alan E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochem. Div., Natl. Inst. Med. Res., London, NW7 1AA,

UK
SOURCE: Cell (Cambridge, MA, United States) (1984), 39(3, Pt. 2), 499-509
CODEN: CELLB5; ISSN: 0092-8674
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A short sequence of amino acids including Lys-128 is required for the normal nuclear accumulation of wild-type and deleted forms of SV40 virus large T antigen. A cytoplasmic large T mutant that lacks sequences from around Lys-128 localizes to the nucleus if the missing sequence is attached to its amino terminus. The implication that the sequence element around Lys-128 acts as an autonomous signal capable of specifying nuclear location was tested directly by transferring it to the amino terminal of .beta.-galactosidase and of pyruvate kinase [9001-59-6], normally a cytoplasmic protein. Sequences that included the putative signal induced each of the fusion proteins to accumulate completely in the nucleus but had no discernible effect when Lys-128 was replaced by Thr. By reducing the size of the transposed sequence, it was concluded that Pro-Lys-Lys-Lys-Arg-Lys-Val [**95088-49-6**] can act as a nuclear location signal. The sequence may represent a prototype of similar sequences in other nuclear proteins.
IT **95088-49-6**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(as nuclear location signal of large T antigen of SV40 virus)

=>
=>
=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:44:18 ON 19 NOV 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 NOV 2003 HIGHEST RN 618359-38-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 NOV 2003 HIGHEST RN 618359-38-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:44:27 ON 19 NOV 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Nov 2003 VOL 139 ISS 21
FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Nov 2003 (20031118/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> select hit rn l4 -9
E1 THROUGH E1 ASSIGNED

=> select hit rn l4 1-9
E2 THROUGH E2 ASSIGNED

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:44:47 ON 19 NOV 2003

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 NOV 2003 HIGHEST RN 618359-38-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 NOV 2003 HIGHEST RN 618359-38-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP
PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s e1-e2
1 95088-49-6/BI
(95088-49-6/RN)
1 95088-49-6/BI
(95088-49-6/RN)
L5 1 (95088-49-6/BI OR 95088-49-6/BI)

=> s l5 and l1
L6 1 L5 AND L1

=> d .seq l6 1

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN **95088-49-6** REGISTRY
CN L-Valine, L-prolyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 10: PN: US20020086840 SEQID: 10 claimed protein
CN 10: PN: US20030198597 SEQID: 10 unclaimed sequence
CN 10: PN: WO02086096 SEQID: 10 unclaimed protein

CN 10: PN: WO03062447 SEQID: 9 unclaimed sequence
CN 11: PN: WO02068453 SEQID: 62 unclaimed protein
CN 120: PN: US6057101 SEQID: 20 unclaimed protein
CN 12: PN: WO0240632 PAGE: 34 unclaimed protein
CN 12: PN: WO03025220 SEQID: 12 unclaimed sequence
CN 136: PN: US20030143562 SEQID: 136 unclaimed sequence
CN 147: PN: WO03012068 SEQID: 145 claimed sequence
CN 14: PN: WO0229017 SEQID: 14 unclaimed protein
CN 14: PN: WO03040365 TABLE: 2 unclaimed sequence
CN 15: PN: US6280937 SEQID: 7 unclaimed protein
CN 16: PN: WO0072008 PAGE: 17 unclaimed protein
CN 18: PN: DE19933492 PAGE: 6 claimed protein
CN 18: PN: US20030099932 PAGE: 15 unclaimed sequence
CN 18: PN: WO03033701 PAGE: 72 unclaimed sequence
CN 19: PN: WO0136671 PAGE: 34 unclaimed protein
CN 1: PN: JP2002153288 SEQID: 1 claimed protein
CN 1: PN: JP2003289871 SEQID: 1 claimed sequence
CN 1: PN: WO0023600 PAGE: 34 unclaimed protein
CN 1: PN: WO0200882 PAGE: 37 unclaimed protein
CN 1: PN: WO02086450 TABLE: 1 unclaimed protein
CN 1: PN: WO03051278 SEQID: 1 claimed protein
CN 20: PN: US6066485 SEQID: 12 unclaimed protein
CN 21: PN: DE19900743 SEQID: 20 unclaimed protein
CN 21: PN: US6548632 SEQID: 20 unclaimed sequence
CN 223: PN: WO03087836 TABLE: 1 claimed sequence
CN 22: PN: US6051429 SEQID: 2 unclaimed protein
CN 22: PN: WO0193836 SEQID: 20 claimed protein
CN 23: PN: US20020160940 PAGE: 31 unclaimed protein
CN 240: PN: WO0246412 SEQID: 224 unclaimed protein
CN 25: PN: WO0210201 SEQID: 23 unclaimed protein
CN 278: PN: WO0185946 SEQID: 277 unclaimed protein
CN 28: PN: WO02079393 SEQID: 26 unclaimed protein
CN 2: PN: DE20201549 PAGE: 16 unclaimed sequence
CN 2: PN: US6376248 SEQID: 2 unclaimed protein
CN 2: PN: WO03031469 SEQID: 4 claimed sequence
CN 2: PN: WO03040365 PAGE: 23 claimed sequence
CN 2: PN: WO03047631 PAGE: 21 claimed sequence
CN 30: PN: WO0206463 PAGE: 41 unclaimed protein
CN 30: PN: WO0238613 SEQID: 53 claimed protein
CN 31: PN: WO03004659 SEQID: 30 unclaimed sequence
CN 37: PN: WO03062400 SEQID: 37 unclaimed sequence
CN 3: PN: EP1046394 PAGE: 63 claimed protein
CN 3: PN: EP1170373 SEQID: 3 unclaimed protein
CN 3: PN: EP1342781 SEQID: 5 claimed protein
CN 3: PN: US6312956 SEQID: 3 claimed protein
CN 3: PN: WO02079482 PAGE: 22 unclaimed protein
CN 3: PN: WO0230984 PAGE: 21 unclaimed protein
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
SQL 7
RN **95088-49-6** REGISTRY

SEQ 1 PKKKRKV
=======
HITS AT: 1-7

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 139:328322

REFERENCE 2: 139:318371

REFERENCE 3: 139:256284

REFERENCE 4: 139:256276

REFERENCE 5: 139:241319

REFERENCE 6: 139:192478

REFERENCE 7: 139:169275

REFERENCE 8: 139:144957

REFERENCE 9: 139:144918

REFERENCE 10: 139:129110